# Warranted Hand Made and Long Clear Havana Filler

THE ABOVE CIGARS CAN BE FOUND AT THE FOLLOWING PTACES: Parties purchasing 1,000 cigars of this brand will have their names inserted in this advertisement.

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7. R. Picard, 1723 St. Mary 8 Ave.

M. Downey, 2201 Farnam SC.

Stabrel, 501 N. 13th St.

S. Marr, 28th Leavenworth St.

d. N. Brown, 112 N. 16th St.

A. Lenhart, 524 N. 16th St.

Wilrodt, 814 N. 18th St.

S. Lyon, Woodbine Ia.

Davidson, South Omaha.

R. C. West, Little Sioux, In.
Welifect Drug Co., Welifect, Neb.
H. B Shively, Surprise, Neb.
Brown & Vanpatten, Mo. Valley, Ia.
C. C. Carrig, Platte Centre, Neb.
H. Wischmeier, Nebraska City, Neb.
H. Wischmeier, Nebraska City, Neb.
H. Thomas, Council Bluffs, Ia.
Veltzel, Nelson, Neb.
J. Streeter, Crete, Neb.
Tall, Yutan, Neb.
Nolan, Carroll, Ia

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## JAMES MORTON & SON, BUILDERS'

## HARDWARE.

Cutlery, Mechanics' Tools,

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1511 Dodge St.

### THE OWNERS OF THE COUNTRY.

An Interesting Answer to a Pertinent Question.

WHAT THIRTY YEARS WILL BRING

one Man Will Hold the Wealth and Five Hundred Will Have Nothing-A Comparison With England.

The Owners of the United States. Thomas G. Shearman in November Forum.

It has been and still is the boast of the American people, that wealth is more equally distributed here than in any other part of the world. While every one admits that the old days of New England, in which none was very rich and none was very poor, have passed away, yet it is believed that the land, buildings and personal property of this country are owned mainly by the majority of its people, and that there is no danger of any such concentration of wealth in a few hands among us as exists in older and more aristocratic nations. Statistics as to the wide distribution of wealth, shown by the deposits in American savings banks, large number of American farms and by the supposed high standard of American wages have been constantly set forth as conclusive idence that American wealth is substan-The object of the present inquiry is people. The object of the present inquiry is not to determine whether such a condition would be desirable or not, but simply to ascertain whether it actually exists.

Interesting as such an inquiry must be, especially to that laboring class on whose behalf it was supposed that labor commissions were established, little effort has been made by any of them to solve the problem. The very able gentleman at the head of the national labor bureau, after taking statistics of industrial depressions, convict labor, and strikes, seems to have felt that he had exhausted all subjects of special interest to the laboring classes; and he therefore directed the energies of all his assistants to an investigation of the subject of divorce-th one subject among all grave social questions with which the masses of laboring men have the least practical concern. One who de-sires to investigate the great problem of the distribution of wealth in his country must, therefore, feel his way, without much assist-ance from the official representative of the very class which has the deepest interest in

In the "effete monarchy" of Great Britain, where the laborer, deprived of all the bless-ings of a protective tariff, has no representative in the national government, no bureau, no commissioner and only five members of parliament among twelve hundred, there is nevertheless no serious difficulty in the way of forming a pretty close estimate of the dis-tribution of wealth. The income-tax returns combined with those of the probate and succession duties, furnish the means of estimat-ing, at frequent intervals, the proportions in which wealth is distributed among different classes of the nation; while a return of rent rolls, made in 1872, enables us to determin with considerable accuracy the proportions in which the land of the whole country is owned. Mulhall's estimate is as follows:

Class, Families, Millions. Family. Rich..... 222,500 Middle...1,824,400 Working. 4,629,100 1,920 413 6,676,000 \$38,853

English people own two-thirds of the national wealth. With what scorn we have long pointed to these figures; and with what pride we have bade foreign nations look upon our own beloved land, where such things not only did not exist, but were made impossible by our republican form of government!

Can any light be thrown open the distribu tion of American wealth by a study of English statistics! Let us see. By adding the published returns of the personal estates of British decedents a capitalization of the rental value of their estates, at 4 per cent interest, we may form a tolerably accurate estimate of the aggregate wealth, real and porsonal, of the richest noblemen and bankers

of England who have died within the last quarter of a century. We may then compare these figures with the known wealth of a few American citizens, and thus obtain a starting point for further comparisons. In this way, we find that the richest of the Rothschilds, and the world-renowned banker Baron Overstone, each left about \$17,000,000. Earl Dudley, the owner of the richest iron mines, left \$29,000,000. The duke of Buccleuch (and the duke of Buccleuch carries half of Scotland in his pocket) left about \$30,000.000. The marquis of Bute was worth, in 1872, about \$28,000,000 in land; and he may now be worth \$40,000,000 in all. The duke of Norfolk may be worth \$40,000,000 and the duke of Westminister perhaps \$50,-

There is no official classification of British wealth or rents. But incomes derived from the profits of business, exclusive of railways, mines, etc., are classified as follows:

BRITISH INCOMES FROM BUSINESS PROFITS, 1884.
Persons. Incomes. Av. Income.
104 £50,000 and over £91,883 Persons. 10,000 to 50,000 5,000 to 10,000 4,000 to 5,000 4.270 3,000 to 4,000 2,000 to 3,000 1,000 to 2,000 159,189 200 to 400

The great law of averages may be relied upon as confidently in America as in Europe. We need only find a starting point; then we may safely proceed to calculation uased upon general experience as to the average increase in the number of persons owning wealth, in proportion to the decrease of the amount owned by each individual. To find this start-ing point, it will be necessary to give a list of Americans whose wealth is approximatly The writer abstains from mentio ing in this list a single name concerning which he has any information which might sure of this, he omits the names of all tlemen with whom he has any confidential relation. The names of persons who have died within a recent period (six of them within one year) will be included, more ac curate information being obtainable concern ing their affairs than in any other cases Their estates are nearly all either undivided or in the hands of so small a num ber of persons as to make no practi-cal difference, while the number of names which have been omitted will far outweigh all possible errors in the list. No name is given which is not believed, for good reasons, to represent an individual wealth of at least \$20,000,000. The figures indicate the wealth believed to be possessed on the average by each of the persons whose names

3150,000,000 J. J. Astor, Trinity Church. \$100,000,000-C. Vanderbilt, W. K. Vander bilt, Jay Gould, Leland Stanford, J. D.

70,000,000 - Estate of A. Packer. \$60,000.000 John I. Blair, estate of Charle Crocker, \$50,000,000—William Astor, W. W. Astor,

Russell Sage, E. A. Stevens, estates of Moses Taylor, Brown & Ives. \$40,000,000—P. D. Armour, F. L. Ames, William Rockfeller, H. M. Flagler, Powers & Weightmun, estate of P.

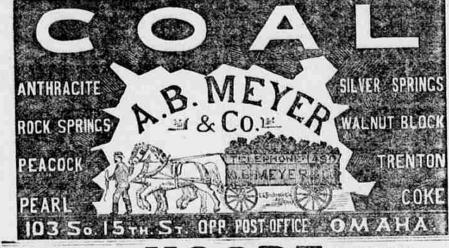
Goelet.

\$35,000,000—C. P. Huntington, D. O. Mills,
estates of T. A. Scott, J. W. Garrett.

\$30,000,000—G. B. Roberts, Charles Pratt,
Ross Winans, E. B. Coxe, Claus
Spreckels, A. Belmont, R. J. Livingston, Fred Weyerhnuser, Mrs. Mark
Hopkins, Mrs. Hetty Green, estates of
S. V. Harkness, R. W. Coleman, I. M.
Singer.

Singer.

30,000—A. J. Drexel, J. S. Morgan, Mar-shall Field, David Dows, J. G. Fair, E. T. Gerry, estates of Governor Fair-banks, A. T. Stewart, A. Schermer-



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CATHALLET & DAVIS

be readily sold for their estimated value. In a few cases this is true; but it is immaterial because it is equally true of the property of farmers and other small owners, and so does not change the relative proportion of wealt which is the only important question. Our estimate of the whole national wealth is based upon the census of 1880, in which the capital and debts of railway, telegraph, and steamboat companies were included at par. But in the foregoing estimates of individual wealth the current market which is adopted which the current market value is adopted, which is much less than par. For purposes of com-parison between different classes the census valuations ought to be adopted all around. But if they were, the wealth of Mr. Gould would be fixed at over \$125,000,000, and that of Messrs. Crocker and Huntington at of Messrs, Crocker and International and nearly us much; and the proportionate share of the very rich would be greatly in-

Making the targest allowance for exaggerated reports, there can be no doubt that these seventy names represent an aggregate wealth of \$2,700,000,000, or an average of \$37,500,000 each. The writer has not especially sought for information concerning any one worth less than \$20,000,000, but has incidentally learned of fifty other persons worth over \$10,000,000, of whom thirty are valued in all at \$450,000,000, making together 100 persons worth over \$3,000,000,000; yet this list includes very few names from New England and none from the south. Evident-ly, it would be easy for any specially weilinformed person to make up a list of 100 persons averaging \$25,000,000 each, in addition to ten averaging \$100,000,000 each. No such list of concentrated wealth could be given in any other country in the world. The richest dukes of England fall below the average wealth of a dozen American citizens; while the greatest bankers, merchants, and railway magnates of England cannot compare in wealth with many Americans.

Lists were lately published of sixty-seven

millionaires residing in Pittsburg, of sixty-three residents of Cleveland possessing in the aggregate \$300,000,000, and of sixty persons residing in three villages near New York whose wealth was said to aggregate \$500,000,000. One of the gentlemen included in the last estimate said that if it included one of his neighbors, with whose affairs he is intimately acquainted, it was entirely too low;\$750,000,000 would be none too much. The Goelet estate, in New York city, pays taxes on \$25,000,000 real estate. The mayor of Chicago says that four gentlemen of that city are worth over \$30,000,000 each; but only two are included in the above list. The Boston Advertiser lately asserted that there were not fifty millionaires in Boston; but the official tax-list shows that more than fifty families pay taxes on over \$1,000,000 each, and 200 persons pay taxes on amounts which

show that they are really mil-The facts already stated conclusively demonstrate that the wealthiest class in the United States is vastly richer than the wealthiest class in Great Britain. The average annual income of the richest hundred Englishmen is about \$150,000; but the average annual income of the richest hundred Americans cannot be less than \$1,200,000, and probably exceeds \$1,500,000. It follows, inevitably, that wealth must be far more concentrated in the United States than in Great Britain; because, where enormous amounts of wealth are placed in a few hands, this necessarily implies that the great mass of the people have very small possessions. On the other hand we know with tolerable certainty what are the average earnings and possible savings of the masses. The earnings of fully four fifths of American families do not average as much as \$500 per annum. As the average age of busy men is less than forty years, their savings cannot spread over more than an average period of twenty years. Farmers being always more economical than mechanics or other laborers of the other laborers of the born.

\$22,500,000—O. H. Payne, estates of F. A.
Drexel, I. V. Williamson, W. F. Weld.
\$20,000,000—F. W. Vanderbilt, Theodore
Havemeyer, W. G. Wacden, W. P.
Thompson, Mrs. Schenley, J. B. Haggin, H. A. Hutchins, estates of W.
Sloane, E. S. Higgins, C. Tower, William Shaw, Dr. Hostetter, William Shaw, Dr.

out of this highest class, as we must, a con siderable number (say one-sixth) who, by saving one-third to one-half their income, have accumulated four or five times as much s their fellows.

In 1877 the number of British copitalists

possessed of over \$25,000 each was about 222,000, while the number of persons deriving profits of over \$1,000 per annum each from business was nearly \$00,000. The two classes of persons were not at all the same; on the contrary, probably not one-third of either class, possibly not even one-fifth, was included in the other. Yet, in the absence of any de-tailed information as to the distribution of wealth, the classification of incomes must be taken, with much reserve, as the only at-tainable guide. But incomes in their nature, are much more equally distributed than wealth. Millions have incomes who have practically no wealth. Therefore, a computation on this basis will greatly under estimate the concentration of wealth in the higher figures, waile it will lead to such an overestimate of wealth in the lower figures as to make it gradually quite misleading. Such a computation is indeed of no use whatever outside of the first 250,000 fami

les and must be greatly modified long before reaching that number. Bearing these considerations in mind, wa to estimate the distribution of American wealth. Judging from the rate of increase in wealth indicated by the last census, it is probable that (estimated by the same method) it now amounts to rearly \$1,000 per head, or \$65,000,000,000 in all. In 1830, \$2,000,000 was invested in public buildings, churches, colleges, charitable institutions, etc.; and this item must be about \$2,500,000.

Taking the number of British incomes exceeding £300 as a basis for comparative classification, starting on the basis of known facts concerning American wealth, and modfying the figures gradually, for the reason. already stated, we arrive at the following

DISTRIBUTION OF AMERICAN WEALTH, ON THE BASIS OF BRITISH INCOME RETURNS. Average Wealth in Thousands. in Million 6,000 2,200 1,400 2,000 2,800 5,200 13,000 7,800 9,600 160,000 4,000 3,500 4,000 7,175 200,000 2,000,000 18,000,310 \$62,575 Public property, caurches, etc.,

\$35,075 Condensing this table, so as to arrange it in three great classes, we arrive at this re-

DISTRIBUTION OF AEERICAN WEALTH. Wealth in Average pe Millions. Family. \$186,567 Rich.... 235,310 Middle... 1,200,000 \$43,900 7,500 11,175 Working.. 11,565,000 958 13,000.810 \$62,575

On this basis, 50,000 families would appear o own one half of the national wealth. In this table small farmers, skilled me chanics, foremen, conductors, engineers etc., are included in the "working class," and \$968 has been allowed as the average savings of each family in this class—more than double the highest claim made on behalf of the same class in England, and nearly treble the average deposit in American savings banks. This amount is certainly to large. The number of the very largest millionaires has been kept down to very nearly the limit of the writer's personal information; while in his judgment there must be at tion; while in his judgment there must be at least as many more, of whom he has never neard. If this surmise is correct, it would add at once \$2,500,000,000 to the share of wealth belonging to the millionaire class, and would confirm the writer's rough estimate in the Forum for september, that 25,000 persons own just about one-half of all the wealth of the United States.

Objection will doubtless be made to any estimates based upon British statistics.

estimates based upon British statistics. Fortunately Massachusetts furnishes a purely

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PARTYOUS DEBILITY, Lost Manbood, Failing Memory, Exhausting Drains, Terrible Dreams, Head and Back Ache and all the effects leading to early decay and perhaps Consumption or Insanity, treated scientifically by new methods with sever-failing success. on SYPHILIS and all bad Blood and Skin Dis-

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PRIVATE DISEASES

BOOK TO MEN, FREE: Upon P



American basis for estimates of the distribution of American wealth. A list of the largest individual taxpayers in Boston, published this year, including all (exclusive of corporations and executors) who paid more than \$1,900 in taxes, and who were therefore assessed at more than \$75,000 (the tax being 1% per cent), showed the following results: BOSTON TAX LIST FOR 1888.

of Tax. sessed Wealth, \$50,000 to \$75,000 3,205,45030,000 to 40,000 10,000 to 20,000 930,000 5,000 to 10,000 1,000 to 5,000

1.254

It may safely be assumed that every one who is assessed at \$400,000 is really worth \$1,000,000, because large estate are never assessed at their full value, and because these assessments include no shares in corporate stock, nor government, municipal, or mortgage bonds, in which a vast proportion of the wealth of the very uch is invested. For the same reason an as sessment of \$75,000 represents in actual wealth not less than \$150,000. The wealth of the very rich is always nore under-estimated by assessors than that of men in moderate circumstances. Assessments of \$400,000 and over are therefore multiplied, in the next table, by two and one-half, while those below that line are only doubled. In both cases the increase is too small. Boston has less than a forty-fifth part of the nation's wealth, and less than a hundred and thirtieth part of its population. Multiplying the Boston figures by only 45, it would follow that there are in the United States more than 56,000 persons worth over \$150,000 each, of whom at least 8,500 are worth over \$1,000,006. Classifying men of wealth in conformity to the propor-tion in which assessment returns show that their wealth is divided in Boston, but adding the seventy persons who have been specifi-cally named as averaging \$37,500,000, we arrive at the following estimate, which errs only on the side of moderation. only on the side of moderation:

DISTRIBUTION OF AMERICAN WEALTH, ON THE BASIS OF BOSTON TAX RETURNS. Wealth in thou- Average sands. wealth in wealth Families. Over. Under. thousands.

\$20,000 \$150,000 \$37,500 20,000 10,000 7,500 5,625 3,750 1,875 937 530 10,000 7,500 6,800 4,600 2,300 1,250 5,625 968 1.656 937 500 300 200 150 75 50 6,000 4,125 14,000 59,000 75,000 3,500 1,000,000 000,000 11/4 9,620,000 13,002,000 DISTRIBUTION IN CLASSES.

Wealth in Average family. \$238,135 \$43,867 Rich.... 182,090 Middle... 1.200,000 6,250 96s Working..11,620,000 11,315 13,002,000 \$62,082 84,775

On this basis, 40,000 persons own over one-balf of the wealth of the United States, while one-seventieth part of the people own over two-thirds of the wealth. It will be seen that in these tables, which are prepared upon the basis of purely Amer-ican statistics, the concentration of wealth appears to be much greater than in tables prepared upon the basis of British statistics. By either table, 70 per cent of the national wealth appears to be concentrated in the hands of a very small minority of the peo-ple; but dividing this wealth in proportion to the English ratio, it is distributed among 335,000 families, while dividing it according to the Boston ratio, it is possessed by only 182,000 families. The truth probably lies

The ORIGINAL ABIETINE OINTMENT between the two: and it may safely be assumed that 200,000 persons control 70 per ent of the national wealth, while 250 000 is only put up in large two cuace tin boxes, and is an absolute cure for old sores, burns, wounds, chapped bands, and all skin erup-tions. Will positively cure all kinds of pilespersons control from 75 to 80 per cent of the These conclusions are of course very un-Ask for the ORIGINAL ABIETINE OINT-MENT. Sold by Goodman Drug company at 25 cents per box—by mail 30 cents. palatable to comfortable optimists. But what other results could possibly be expected, in view of well-



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Send for circular,\$1. per bitte 3 for 2.5

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We Are Here to Stay and having within the past two office room, are now better prepared to turn out the best class of work, and much more rapidly than heretofore. We make a full set of teeth on rubber for FIVE DOLLARS, guaranteed to be as well made as plates sent out of any dental office in this country. Do not let others influence you not to come, but make us a call and see for yourself.

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Teeth extracted WITHOUT PAIN, and without using chloroform,
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Whereall other females Fal. Selo out and P. HISCOX. Sing Brone way, for lith. New York.

tion has been maintained, and, as far as pos

poor, under the pretense of taxation, has been abolished. The natural consequence is that the disproportion between the rich and the poor in Great Britain is less to day than

it was forty years ago; that wealth is more widely distributed; that the middle class is

much more numerous, and that the masses

in precisely the opposite direc-tion. Federal taxation has increased six fold since 1860, and the whole of this increase

has been taken out of the relatively poorer classes. At the same time, the profit which

is secured to the wealthier classes by the

adjustment of indirect taxation in their ra-terest has been increased not less than ten

made a clear profit out of the indirect effects

of taxation to an amount far exceeding all

that they have paid in taxes, although this profit has been absorbed by a minority of even the rich. But, apart from this, the

whole system of taxation is and has been such as to take from the rich only 3 to 10

per cent of their annual savings, while tak

ing from the poor 75 to 90 per cent. It is true that the same system existed, in form,

before the war; but, taxation being light, the

amount taken from each individual was far less, and the disproportion between the rich

and the poor not so great, while the profit

creased, and it has been more and more

shifted over upon the poor. It is childish to imagine that, under such

circumstances, the concentration of wealth can go on less rapidly here than in Europe.

On the contrary, it has gone on far more rapidly here; and it will continue to do so, at

a tremendous pace.

It is intended to confine this paper to a

simple investigation of facts, without sug-gesting remedies; but, to avoid misapprehen-

sion, the writer wishes it to be distinctly

understood that he is opposed, on principle, to all schemes for arbitrary limitations of

individual wealth, whether by a graduated income tax, a heavy succession tax, or other-

wise; that he is utterly opposed to com

munism, socialism and anarchism; and that he is of opinion that the enormous wealth of

the few in this country has been forced upon

them by the votes of the very masses who have been impoverished for their benefit. Populus vult decipi. The farmers insist upon throwing away their inheritance; and since they are determined to heap their earnings

upon somebody, it is well that the list of their chief beneficiaries should be, upon the whole, so respectable. And, indeed, has it

wealth of the nation, so long as it is kept at

But the facts should be known, without

regard to the inferences which may be drawn from them; and we are now prepared to answer the question: "Who owns the

The United States of America are practi-cally owned by less than 250,000 persons, constituting less than one in sixty of its aduit

Within thirty years, the present methods

of taxation being continued, the United States of America will be substantially owned by less than 50,000 persons, constitut-

than one in five hundred of the

United States?

adult male population.

not been clearly explained to us that makes no sort of difference who owns t

levied from the poor by the rich was far smaller. The amount of the burden has in-

The wealthy classes, collectively, have

are rapidly gaining ie power and influence.
In America the drift has be

SANTA: ABIE: AND: CAT: R: CURE For sale by Goodman Drug Co 1 Will be Worthy of it. known facts? No one can entertain t reasonable doubt that there has been an ac Ella Wheeler Wilcox. cumulation of wealth in a few individual hands in the United States, during the last M I may not reach the heights I seek, My untried strength may fail me; twenty-five years, vastly in excess of any which has taken place in other parts of the world. In no other country have railroad Fierce tempests may assail me, But though that place I never gain, managers, manufacturers, oil refiners, mine owners, bankers and land speculators accu-mulated fortunes so rapidly as they have in

10 BY MAIL

SENII YOR CIRCULA

Herein lies comfort for my pain-I will be worthy of it. I may not triumph in success, this. In no other country, and least of all in England, during the last thirty years, ha Despite my earnest labor I may not grsp results that biess the burden of taxation been cast so exclu sively upon the working class, or the ma-chinery of public taxation been used so un-scrupulously for private profit. The efforts of my neighbor. But though my goal I never see, This thought shall always dwell with me In Great Britain, although indirect taxa I will be worthy of it. tion still constitutes the greatest part of the public revenue, a large share of direct taxa-

The golden glory of love's light May ne'er fall on my way; My path may always lead through night Like some deserted by-way. But though life's dearest joy I miss, There lies a nameless joy in this— I will be worthy of it.

The wise king said: "Go to the ant, thou sluggard!" In Florida the ant saves the sluggard the journey. "Who was the first man, Tommy?" asked the Sunday school teacher, after explaining that our first parents were made from the dust of the earth. "Henry Clay, ma'am." "What do you mean, sir, by swearing be-fore my wife! You must apologize!" Par-don, monsieur! Pardon! I do make ze apol-ogy. I did not know ze lady wish to swear

They were speaking of an invetorate talker. "Did she have the boldness to say that!" exclaimed the gentle Mrs. Low in a horrified voice. "Say that! She'd say anything except her prayers."

Mr. Smart (as the church-goers pass) — I'm surprised that Miss Sweet permits Bod-worth to accompany her. He's about the freshest young fellow I know. Mrs. Smart — Perhaps that's the reason why she lets him carry her psalter.

Instinct is strong everywhere. It will be safe to bet that when a man is about to enter the Pearly Gate that he will stop to feel and see if his angelic robe is buttoned up in front and his wife scurge her neck to see if her dress hangs right behind.

He-The case of Jacob sometimes has a nodern parallet. served five years for his second wife. She-How romantic. He—Not so remarkably romantic. He married the second one without getting a divorce from his first, and served five years for bigamy, don't you

know. Deacon Watts and Deacon Podberry had been trading horses, which may account for the following prayer offered up by Deacon Watts at the regular weekly prayer meeting: "Oh, Lord, we pray that you will con-tinue to shower down your manifold bless-ings upon us as we deserve. And perhaps,

Lord, you had better shower onto Brother Podberry a few that he doesn't deserve, or there's some danger that he won't be in it." It was at the last session of the Southern Illinois conference. Recommendations for local deacons and elders' orders were under consideration, and the bishop put the question to a candidate whose case was under consideration: "Will you wholly abstain from the use of tobacco!" There was a moment's hesitation, which gained the attan-tion of the conference: "Bishop, I don't use it for smoking or for chewing, but—but— I wan't to continue it for horse medicine."
For a few moments the laughter was irre-

Why don't you try Red Cross Cough Drops, five cents per box.

The Bank of Russia has just discov-United States.

Forging Russian Money.

ered that the new bills of 25 rubles, which were put into circulation only a short time ago, have already been forged in a very perfect way. Several hundred thousands of other forged bills are supposed to be in circulation throughout Russia. It is supposed that the bills are manufactured in England or in the

Don't buy trashy imitations. Get the genuine Red Cross Cough Drops.